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## New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1891.

## TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There was further rioting in France and Belgium: 30,000 miners in the Charleroi district, in Belgium, have gone on strike. The Chilian insurgents have formed a provisional Government for the eight provinces in their hands, Prince Bismarck's majority in the election The Naval Exhibition in London was opened by the Prince of Wales. === The Duchess of Sparta, wife of the Crown Prince of Greece, was received into the Greek Church.

Domestic.-The President thanked the people of California for their hospitality in a graceful speech at a banquet in the Palace Hotel. \_\_\_\_\_\_ The Eastern Investment Company of Boston has been ordered to cease doing business in Massachusetts. - Forest fires in New-Jersey have partly ceased for want of material to burn, = Members of "The Frank Leslie" Alaskan exploring expedition have reached Port Townsend. Three members of the banking firm of Delamater & Co., of Meadville, Penn., were arrested on complaint of a depositor. == It is predicted that "dark horse" may secure the Florida Senatorship, no progress being made at present toward an election.

City and Suburban .- The Mayor made a number of important appointments. The striking housesmiths gained several concessions from their employers. === Boston defeated by Breoklyn at baseball - The American Pony Racing Association held its first day's sport of the season .--Stocks dull and irregular without distinctive feature, closing strong on the favorable showing by the banks

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Cloudy, warmer and showery. Temperature yesterday Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 54; average, 58 3-8.

The queen of the May, in fact several queens of that bewitching month, were to be seen in Central Park yesterday. They and their many admirers rendered that lovely breathing-ground -which is looking its best just now-lovelier than ever. They danced about gay and festive coles, and convinced all who gazed upon them that the hold of May upon the heart of the young is as strong as it was when the world was younger and perhaps more given to romance. The joy which was so unconfined about some of the poles not unlikely meant more than affectionate appreciation of May. intense satisfaction at the thought that moving from the home that was to the home that is had been safely accomplished.

London was at her merriest yesterday. The naval exhibition on the Chelsea embankment was opened with ceremonies befitting the brilliant pageant. There was an invocation by the Archbishop of Canterbury, an address by the Prince of Wales, while the Princess of Wales touched the switch which turned on the blaze of light which announced to whom it might concern that the exhibition was formally begun. The exercises were rendered additionally attractive to the crowd by the presence of other members of the Royal family, the Lords of Admiralty, and naval and military officers without end. The exhibition will add special lustre to the London season, of which it may be regarded as the crowning ornament.

The formation of a revolutionary government in Chili, eight Provinces being now in control of the insurgents, was a step as necessary for home administration as for the creation of foreign contidence. It is important that revoluorganize as soon as practicable some form of orderly government. If the Chilian rebels can prove their ability to discharge the obligations of a Government over the territory they hold they will be in a position to ask for recognition as a belligerent, and this, of course, will accentuate their progress in the minds of foreign- cious and trustworthy citizens of the State, and

Our staff correspondent's letter on Mexican railways brings out a strong point in favor of the acceptance of the Reciprocity policy. The railway system has been constructed with liberal assistance from the Mexican Government. Large financial obligations have been incurred, and the Government is directly interested in the prosperity of the railways. The tariff war on the border diminishes the receipts of the companies, and is an insuperable obstacle to their progress. Here is an argument that can be addressed directly to the Mexican Government in favor of an equitable exchange of products and manufactures, by which the State-aided railways will be placed on the high road to pros-

MAYOR GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Mayor's selections for the important of fices which he filled yesterday will prove no expected. When a majority of the citizens who were not too languid, idle or indifferent to go to the polls last November expressed their preference for another term for Hugh J. Grant, they gave the stamp of approval to his policy in his first term, and practically invited him to go further and do worse in his second. It would be a waste of time to point out the specific objections to this batch of office-fillers, or to dwell upon the repellent features in the careers of some of these men. The great mass of the wielders of the suffrage in this metropolis is so apathetic, that none of these things will have any effect at this time. No one can pretend that the Mayor in these selections had the slightest regard for the interests of the community. If he had had any such thought, he would have reappointed Michael Coleman as President of the Tax Department. Of course, his sold intention was to reward his personal friends and to strengthen Tammany Hall at the same time. That is his ligations to the voters who put him in office and have kept him there.

The only consolation for the exacting citizen who would like to see the city government in the hands of those who would devote their ability to the service of the whole people, instead of the service of a faction, is the old and unsatisfactory suggestion that the Mayor might have done worse. There is reason to fear that he may do far worse. For a long time he has resisted the pressure brought upon him to appoint John J. Scannell a Fire Commissioner. But the politicians now say that Mr. Croker will no longer be denied, and that Scannell will soon defile the Fire Commission. Scannell is one of the most cowardly and contemptible of murderers. He stole upon his unsuspecting victim from behind and shot him in the back of the head. Since then he has been busy in the dirtiest political work that even Tammany can exact from her followers. But the assassin's brand on the brow appears to be a mark of honor with the most powerful element now conspicuous in the ruling Democratic faction. Exactly why the commission of a most should entitle a murderer to a place in the Fire Commission is not clear to the average intellect, but Mr. Purroy, Mr. Croker and other Tammany leaders seem to think that it should. Does the Mayor suppose that the appointment of Scannell will help him on his way to the Governor's chair at Albany?

THE DISPOSITION OF A GREAT FUND It has not yet been decided what shall be done with the refunded direct tax. The question obviously is an important one-it concerns every citizen who is at all public-spirited. The United States has returned to New-York \$2,200,000. This is a great sum. How shall Reichstag in Geestemunde is 5,048. === it be spent so as to conserve the greatest good of the greatest number? Two propositions have been brought forward looking to its disbursement. Ore is that it shall be divided pro rata among the counties; the other that it shall be kept intact and devoted to some one object fraught with benefit to the people of New-York as a whole. The first of these propositions was given practical expression in a measure which was introduced at Albany just before the final adjournment. It provided that the refunded tax fund should be split up into sixty pieces-a piece for each one of New-York's sixty counties the basis of distribution being the amount which each of them paid to the General Government in 1862 under the valuation of property fixed in 1861. The other proposition which was also presented in the Legislature took the shape of a bill directing that the refunded tax should be made the nucleus of a fund to pro-

vide the State with new and improved highways. THE TRIBUNE has already expressed the opinion that the wiser course of the two would be to adopt what may be called for convenience the State scheme of distribution. An examination of the bill which scatters the tax among the sixty counties confirms us in this view. this bill become a law, and a large part of the \$2,200,000 would be frittered away. It appears from the table of distribution which we printed on Friday that thirteen of the counties would receive less than \$10,000-some of them considerably less, Warren, for example, getting only \$3.273 43, and Hamilton only \$962 53. It further appears from this table that twentythree of the counties would receive between \$10,000 and \$20,000, nine between \$20,000 and \$30,000, and six between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Now, it is reasonable to conclude on general principles, apart from what was said at Albany When the bill came up for discussion, that the fifty-one counties in question in the event of its passage would use these comparatively small sums simply to reduce their respective tax levies. But it is submitted that they can do better than that. We believe that if the counties could take a vote they would decide by a large majority that while money to pay taxes is always acceptable they would greatly prefer that the refunded tax should not be dribbled into their local treasuries, but should be employed to secure something of great permanent value for the Empire State, of which they all are a part and in which they all take so much pride.

The refunded tax is one of the outward and visible emblems of the concrete patriotism of New-York. No tax was ever paid with greater cheerfulness, since our people realized that it was to be used to preserve the integrity of the Union, the honor of the flag. They may well feel, therefore, that the millions which have come back to them should be treated with a certain distinction : that they should be made to conserve some high end involving the common welfare. It has been suggested, as has been noted, that the fund be set apart for State roads. That would be to use it intelligently, patriotically, and with a just appreciation of a serious common need. Better roads mean greater general comfort and a more generally diffused prostionists in countries claiming to be free should perity. Road reform is getting to be a watchword all over the country, and New-York may properly be looked to to lead the way to its accomplishment. Another suggestion is that the fund be used to provide New-York with an Adirondack Park. This suggestion has met with the hearty approval of many of the most saga-

upon the preservation of the Adirondack forests. There is no disposition, so far as we have this would simply be nationalization of pauperobserved, in any quarter to insist upon the adoption of either of these admirable suggestions. But there is a concurrence of view on the part of a large number of citizens, without regard | Rights, in the Socialistic point of view, are to party lines, who have the prosperity of our mighty Commonwealth at heart looking to the little as possible for as much as possible seems dedication of the refunded tax to some noble specific purpose. To divide it would be to de- practices a higher civilization never can spring. prive it of the significance which ought to characterize its disposition.

MALARIA IN CENTRAL PARK.

The report that the Central Park ponds are in an unhealthful condition ought not to have filled the Park Commissioners with surprise. Americans, as everybody knows, are a longsuffering people. New-Yorkers are no exception, and the dwellers in the immediate neighborhood of the ponds in question share the Nasurprise and excite no indignation. They are tional peculiarity. If the Park Commissioners appointments of just the sort that might be have only just heard complaints it is not because the nuisance has not long existed. For years the draughts of ozone sniffed by householders on the park borders have been unpleasantly charged with vile odors suggestive of the worst parts of Cologne, or the New-Orleans gutters on a warm evening. A superstition obtains among agents with houses to rent that a bad smell more or less matters little so long as tenants are forthcoming. But that the Park Commissioners, charged with the care of the 'lungs of the metropolis," should tacitly coincide with this view, is, to say the least, sur-

prising. The Park Commission, unlike the Street-Cleaning Commission, cannot raise the plea that the force at its disposal is inadequate to the care of its territory. It has a Sanitary Superintendent, whose duties are not onerous, and who receives a fair salary for his services. Yet he was only "detailed to investigate the matter," after a private citizen had drawn attention to conception of his duty as Mayor and of his ob- the danger incurred by little children who sail on the ponds, "drinking in malaria in its worst forms." The Sanitary Superintendent's analysis of the pond water proved the truth, in great part, of the private citizen's assertions. The water in the Harlem Mere was found to be muddy, but not stagnant. That in the pond at Seventy-second-st. was muddy, emitted an odor and contained much decomposing vegetable matter. The great lake in the centre of the Park that is crowded on summer afternoons by boating parties, and whose stone terraces are a favorite lounging-place, was in an even worse state. It was dirty and covered with scum, smelled badly, and was choked with decaying plant-life and dead fish. The analysis also suggested sewage contamination. The pond in the Ramble was so filthy and revolting to the sight that no analysis was attempted. It was clearly

President Gallup has promised that the Board will act as soon as it can if the report is found to be "absolutely correct." This is small comfort to householders who have to brutal, revolting and dastardly assassination tiny Mother Hubbards and little Lord Fauntleroys who may not play "tag" or whip tops in the great pleasure-ground without the risk of verstated. Members of the Health Board are reported as saying that two of the ponds at east are perfect vehicles for malarial poison.

The Central Park is one of the chief glories of this great city. It is not so imposing as Hyde Park or the Bois de Boulogne. St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago can all beat it in point of But it was fashioned under difficulties absent in all those cities, and Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux, its accomplished designers, deserve public gratitude as well as praise. What a pity, then, that the work should be spoiled or its public usefulness impaired because the officials are actually tolerable or to attempt to remedy it except under the stress of public clamor. The contention that it would take \$40,000 to clean the ponds and that the Department lacks funds is no excuse. The ponds would never have needed such a cleaning if they had been properly cared for in the past.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Under this title Leslie Stephen has a weighty article in the April number of "The International Journal of Ethics." The argument is anti-Socialistic, but liberal. The fatal defect of all proposed institutional remedies for existing social evils, and especially for the equalization of conditions, consists in the dependence placed upon institutions alone. Upon this Mr. Stephen insists, and his doctrine is sound. It is indeed not a new doctrine, for it was taught by the Founder of Christianity, whose parable was uplifted continually against the fallacy of regeneration through externals, and who taught that "the kingdom of Heaven is within you." The protest is directed against one of the pet delusions of the age. Human credulity diminishes far less than our vanity would have us believe. If magic and witchcraft no longer disturb and awe men, their belief in the extra-natural potentialities of institutions and forms of government reveals an equal simplicity and an equally facile credulity. The modern ideas which have taken form in various Socialist programmes are one and all vitiated by this error. Nothing can be more inimical to real progress than such experiments, moreover, for the certainty of their failure only tends to increase the impatience which begot them, and with discouragement comes inclination to attack blindly what are assumed (often quite wrongly) to be abuses and

No sane man questions the existence of many conditions for the removal of which the world would be better. But no rational mind ought to overlook the clearly demonstrable fact that every permanent change for the better demands an uplifting of the human nature which is to support and profit by the change. Practical experiment has shown that when a degraded class, used to live filthily and without comforts or conveniences, are suddenly transferred from their familiar styes to model lodginghouses, they do not at once seek to raise their standard of living; on the contrary, they se about soiling and destroying their new surroundings, and so conform the latter to their own level. This is an instance directly in point. Real reform must proceed from within outward. The people must be raised before they can live up to higher institutions. At present social equality is a dream, because of the extent of the ground to be covered before it can become possible. As an ultimate aim it may be kent in the forefront of thought, but even then to small purpose unless the necessity of pursuing this aim ethically rather than materially is fully recognized. For social equality requires distinct and important changes in the prevailing view of life. Selfishness, for example, is not the special vice of any class or condition. It is not distinctively the vice of the rich. It is everywhere present. What else subtracts from the produce of labor in nearly all civilized counto-day an annual revenue for drink which if saved would well-nigh suffice to abolish pauperism and enormously diminish crime and its consequences?

But a modern tendency, and a had one, is

living to all regardless of desert. The fact that ism if not of slavery is overlooked; but the disposition to accept such chimerical notions grows out of the decline in the general regard for duty. a favorite maxim; and from such maxims and What is needed, then, is ethical culture. Men follow what they esteem best worth having. A people whose rich men care too much for material luxury, and whose poor care only for barbarous amusements and coarse dissipation, will not, while so minded, pay more than lip service to any theory of a higher life. To make such a people capable of living that higher life they must be raised ethically and spiritually, and that elevation is beyond the reach of governments and institutions. It is a work of time ; and not of a few years, but of long periods. To realize the greatness of the undertaking is the first step. To realize the need of patience is the second. For, in the words of Leslie Stephen: "The essential condition of all social improvement is not that we should have this or that system of regulations, but that the individual should be manly, self-respecting, doing his duty as well as getting his pay, and deeply convinced that nothing will do any permanent good which does not imply the elevation of the individual in his standards of honesty, independence and good conduct." That is wholesome and true; but such changes cannot be wrought by statutory enactment, nor by the methods of the agitator.

PHILLIPS BROOKS A BISHOP.

The election of Phillips Brooks as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts was almost a foregone conclusion from the time that his name was first mentioned for the office. It was evident all along that there was no seriopposition to him in the diocese, and even the High Churchmen did little more than formally adopt a candidate whom they hardly expected to elect. This of itself was a most striking tribute to the predominant influence of the great Boston preacher; but more significant still was the interest which the general public took in his canvass. For weeks the columns of the Boston papers were filled with a discussion of the reasons why he should be elected; and probably no incident in the career of the Bishop-elect will afford him more gratification than this spontaneous and irrepressible expression of popular love and veneration. It proves that he belongs, not simply to a denomination, but in a certain sense to the whole of American Chris-

Nevertheless, there have been some expressions of regret at his election, in which a few of his warmest admirers have joined. It is said that it is a pity to chain a great and pre-eminent man of genius to a petty routine of clerical duties, and that in electing him a Bishop one of the greatest preachers of the age has been spoiled close their windows to keep out the germs of in order to make only "a passable ordaining malaria, and the parents and guardians of the and confirming machine." But even if this sneer at at the office of a Bishop were fully justified in the case of the average Bishop, it seems to be an argument in favor of apsuffering and a sick bed. The evil has not been pointing greater men for the office. The man gives character to the office, and not the office to the man. And if the Bishops of the Episcopal Church have not always held the post of pre-eminent leadership in its history, it has been because the exigencies of Church politics have frequently resulted in the choice of mediocra compromise men. In every case where a really great man has been chosen to that office, instead of being crushed by its limitations, he has lifted it to the plane of his own greatness. And so we believe it will be in the case of Phillips Brooks.

But there are special considerations which unable to detect a nuisance until it becomes in- make the choice of Dr. Brooks a happy one for the Episcopalians of Massachusetts. He is a Massachusetts man born and bred. He knows the peculiar temper and characteristics of the people. He is in thorough sympathy with its highest religious and intellectual life. A graduate of Harvard himself, he has been for many years the religious idol of young Harvard, and has perhaps done more than any other one man to mould the religious life of that institution. He has been instrumental in bringing many Unitarians over to Trinitarianism, and, generally speaking, has been an influential factor in building up the Episcopal Church in Boston. From a merely denominational point of view, therefore, his election is wise, for it will give his Church a commanding influence which it never possessed before.

But while his religious and intellectual outlook will be broad and comprehensive, we are confident that his policy as Bishop will commend itself to Episcopalians of all schools of thought. He will not be the Bishop of a party or a clique, and while he will strive to impress his truly catholic ideas on his diocese, he will never needlessly run counter to the traditions and projudices of his Church.

HOSTILITY TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Every public-spirited citizen of the State should regard with shame the failure of the Legislature to pass the bill appropriating \$200,-000 for the World's Fair. This bill was intended to enable the Empire State to make a creditable showing at Chicago and uphold its prestige at the great Exhibition in the eyes of the world. It was introduced by a Republican, and was unexceptionable in all its provisions. But the Democrats at Albany, for "political reasons," saw fit to oppose its passage. Public interest, as always, was subordinated to factional advantage; and tactics were pursued which, if adhered to, will throw the entire burden of the New-York exhibit on local enterprise or reduce us to an inconspicuous position among the States. The Democrats, of course, will be ready enough to foist the blame on Republican shoulders when the facts are no longer fresh in the public mind. But Democratic obstruction alone caused the Fair to be taken from New-York to Chicago, and the same influence has been used to produce this later result.

Really, the story of the Fair preparations is not such as to stimulate National pride. To start with, it was found impossible to complete them within a year of the actual anniversary. Then every small politician with a petty grudge against somebody else threatened revenge by opposing the State appropriation. When the New-Orleans lynching was a matter of international dispute, it was promptly suggested that Italy could appropriately avenge Macheca and his associates by refusing to send exhibits to Chicago. It has not yet been proposed that Lord Salisbury can neatly adjust the Behring Sea complications by similar advice to the manufacturer of Birmingham, Leeds and Sheffield. But it begins to look as though some plain talk were necessary to awaken popular appreciation of this important undertaking.

The World's Fair was not devised for the benefit of New-York or Chicago, but of the whole country. It is the one thing from which al prejudice and sectional animus should be rigorously excluded. As Prince Albert knew when he projected the great Fair of 1851, and display before the war echoes of 1871 had fair- a presumably truthful story of a Yankee-pre-

ers. There seems to be no reason to doubt that is entitled to careful consideration. It is adtheir control of the Provinces now subject to mitted that the preservation of the water supply ernment, many think, should do everything for tional boon. Failure, on the other hand, imof a large portion of New-York is 'conditioned us; should equalize conditions; should secure a plies positive detriment. Now, with the prog-New-Orleans fiasco of 1885 will be repeated at Chicago two years hence. There is, however, grave danger that the indifference or pettishness of State legislators may seriously mar its dignity and completeness. Several States have everything; obligations are nothing. To do as already formally declined to make any money contribution for reasons no less trivial than clumsy. Those responsible declare that at any rate the matter can be safely left to private zeal. Do they realize that that is just the way to convert the Fair into a humiliating parade of partisan narrowness and niggardly provincialism, that no mere aggregation of elephantine architecture can offset?

REVIVING THE MAY-POLE.

There is no more pleasant diversion than that of reviving past customs or manners which have fallen into disuse. True, they do not usually revive, but the attempt is entertaining and altogether harmless. We see a notable illustration of this in the city every day, at present in the efforts of the Reverend Father Ignatius to revive monasticism. It is hardly likely that he will be successful-it is not, for instance, probable that that eminent scholar and philanthropist, Mr. Jay Gould, let us say, will ever be observed pattering about Wall Street in sandals with the purpose working inside his shaven head of inserting a knife under the fifth rib of some rival railroad company. So, too, the idea of the Reverend Mr. Barlowe, of Boston, that he can revive the May-pole, will probably come to naught, but it can do no harm. On the other hand, of course, the reverend gentleman may revive the May-pole and make it a permanent institution all over the land. He experimented with it this year in a small way with some children, and proposes next year to extend his field of operations to "grown people," in the meantime preaching the gospel of the May-pole in both pulpit and press. It is the belief of the Reverend Mr. Barlowe

that we have too few holidays and too He would have the people little recreation. dancing round the May-pole with happy laughter and glad shouts in every hamlet and city in the land on the first day of May. He points out that it is well adapted to something of the kind, as work in many lines is already suspended on that day. He would have the strikers who "go out" on that day join in the May-pole festivities, rather than indulge in meaningless parades and weary marches. That there is something in this cannot be denied-there would be no lack of people to swell the ranks of the May-pole merrymakers. The housesmiths are out this year, and, Heaven alone knows, the meatsmiths, the breadsmiths, and the candlesticksmiths may be out next year. Let us suppose for a moment that the Rev. Mr. Barlowe is successful in his crusade, and that May-poles are set up in New-York next year. We certainly have a good place in Central Park. There on the green sward a high pole will be Engineering skill has but little use for wood nowadays, and doubtless a hollow steel pole will be found the most suitable. It will be gayly decked with flowers. The 7th Regiment Band will be near at hand playing the sturdy old English airs. The people will all be there without distinction, rich and poor alike, to revive the beautiful old custom of dancing round the May-pole. Mr. Jay Gould will be there. With a striking shoesmith or clothessmith on either hand this able moneysmith will trip about the pole with a song on his lips and with ever and anon a rippling rill of silvery laughter. He will miss the delightful shade of his elevated road, which he loves so dearly, in Battery Park, but he will not let this throw s cloud over the joyous occasion. There will be others of note, too-Chauncey Depew, railroadsmith; E. C. Stedman, pensmith; Mayor Grant, politicssmith. Then there will be the Queen o the May to crown-but this must give us pauseit is not for us to predict who this will be-we are not rash enough for that. But no one can consider the May-pole without seeing that it is going to be a glad and beautiful occasion. To the Reverend Mr. Barlowe we can only say: Go on, and may success crown your efforts!

The offering of prizes for good work by emstimulating all along the line, and the public will reap the benefit. The prizes so far have been confined to the Railway Mail Service. A number of gold medals were first offered by the Postmaster. General to those clerks who made the best record, Then General Superintendent White proposed a medal as a reward of merit. More recently still Mr. Jackson, superintendent of the second division of this branch of the postal business, announced that he would give a gold medal to that clerk who in each of the five classes passed the best examination. Naturally the competition for such prizes is brisk, and the effect upon the service as a whole will be good. The railway mail clerks are hard worked and none too well paid. No one will grudge them the satisfaction of working for a medal to be won by honest and generous rivalry.

The Albany session proved one thing-that Governor Hill had not lost his grip on the minority

Some of the property-owners at Long Branch do not take kindly to the proposed plan of saving the beach from the ravages of the ocean. evidently belong to that class of people who believe in taking things as they come, but who grumble loudly when things don't come. In this case, however, the ocean has come, and is keeping on coming. The plan of protecting the bluff is a costly one, but it is better to spend a consider able sum in saving it now than to have no bluff to save a few years hence. In the opinion of experienced engineers, the scheme of a bulkhead and jetties will accomplish the purpose. Certainly it seems worth trying, if only as a desperate remedy for a desperate situation.

There is a pregnant lesson in the prompe suppression of gambling in Chicago by the newly elected Mayor. Under his predecessors the newspapers clamored in vain for reform. The police declared themselves powerless, and that at a time when the officers in cities like Indianapolis found no difficulty in enforcing the law. A good remedy in such cases is evidently a change of Mayors. is hinted that Mr. Washburne's activity is partly due to the failure of the lawbreakers to support his election. Whatever the reason, it is to be hoped it will not readily abate.

Notwithstanding the remarkable and delightful proficiency of April the crop of spring poetry seems to be unusually light. Altogether it is a lovely and memorable season.

The opponents of the Louisiana Lottery have good reason to be cast down. But it is to be hoped that they have not abandoned the fight for the honor of their State and the cause of good morals. It is darkest just before daybreak, says the old saw. The election of April, 1892, will decide whether or not Louisiana's monumental shame and disgrace are to be perpetuated. A good deal can be accomplished in a year by men who are in dead earnest. Let the anti-lottery forces get to work without delay and conduct a red-hot campaign and they may win a glorious victory.

portunities to blush, but if the Senators and Assemblymen who are just getting home can look their constituents in the face without wincing they may safely apply to any first-class museum for employment.

The wooden nutmeg is proverbial, even his torical, since Connecticut's name of the Nutmeg State is well established, and a matter of record as Gambetta knew when he inspired a similar in dictionaries and encyclopedias. There is also

sumably a Connecticut man-who sharpened the dull ends of a quantity of shoe-pegs and fed them to his unsuspecting horses for oats. But the latest fraud of this kind is not to be credited to Yankee ingenuity. The bogus coffee which has been placed upon the market seems to have had its origin in Germany, though three factories for its production are in operation in this country. The imitation of the coffee berry is excellent externally, but it wholly lacks the taste of the genuine article. It is therefore easily detected by those who buy coffee in the unground state, as people will be likely to do now that this exposure has put them on their guard.

PERSONAL

Professor John Leconte, of the department of phys ies in the University of California, who died last week was one of a family distingushed for scientific attain ments. His younger brother, Joseph, is a geologist Their uncle, John Eaton Leconte, was prominent in scientific circles in Philadelphia for many years. Still another member of the family, John Lawrence Leconte, was a Philadelphia savant. The lately deceased physicist was a native of Georgia, and had a valuable bool in manuscript destroyed by fire in Charleston in 1805 His early career was in the South. He lectured on His early career was in the South. He lectured on chemistry at the Collège of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, in 1855-56, and in 1858 became professor of natural and mechanical philosophy in South Carolina College, at Columbia. In 1869 he was appointed professor of physics and industrial mechanics in the University of California, and after holding the office of president of the university in addition to his chair from 1876 until 1881, he retired to the chair of physics, which he retained up to the time of his death. His scientific work extends over fifty years.

The late Dr. Joseph Leidy was so highly esteemed that there is talk of erecting a statue of him on the

John Clark Ridpath, college professor and historian, was honored at Greencastle, Ind., last Wednesday evening by a public observance of his fiftieth birthday anniversary. The affair was conducted mainly by the authorities of De Pauw University.

When Alexander Pope visited the Orient nearly two centuries ago he obtained a slip of one of the willows beside the waters of Babylon, whereon the childern of Israel hung their harps in the days of captivity.

Planting the wand upon his return to England, he secured a thrifty tree in time. From this latter Martha Washington procured a twig, which it is said she brought to Arlington Heights, with the same result. And now a tree grown from a slip taken from hers has just been planted in the Indiana State House grounds.

Benjamin P. Hutchinson, the famous Chicago wheat speculator, was called "Old Hutch" to distinguish him from "Young Hutch," his eldest son, Charles Hutchin son, who has been president of the Board of Trade and of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is now the head of a large bank, of which his father is the principal owner.

The death of Mrs. John B. Gough, widow of the great temperance lecturer, brings out the fact that at the time she received his proposal of marriage most of her own friends and some of his advised her strongly against accepting it, as grave doubts were entertained as to his ability permanently to overcome his drinking habits. She was a school teacher at the time, accomplished and well situated. But she took the risk, and Gough afterward declared that she was the making of him.

Emperor William of Germany dined at the barrack in Potsdam the other evening. Before sealing himself at the table he stood, in naval uniform, with his back to the door conversing. An officer of the guard, who had by an adjutant in a dress similar to that now worn by the Emperor, approached him suddenly from behind and clapped him on the shoulder familiarly, with a remark which showed that he mistook the person addressed for the Emperor's adjutant. William laughed heartily over the imistake and shook hands with the embarrased officer. een him shortly before in a general's uniform attended

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"I have planted several thousands of trees during the last ten years," says a nurseryman, "and have seldom been called upon to replace one that has died. The success is the result of a very simple but seldom failing precaution. When the tree is planted a piece of wood, not less than three inches wide, and high nough to reach the lowest branches, should be driven into the ground just south of the tree. This keeps the sun off it during two-thirds of the day, and prevents the sap and bark being burned up before new oots have been formed. Any one adopting this plan will be certain to have success with his trees no matter how poorly they look when first planted out."

An ignorant and demented man recently composed, by the aid of a printed alphabet, a series of words selected at random. This strange epistic found its way into the hands of a prominent Volapuk scholar, who prompt-ty translated all the words except one.—(Philadelphia Record.

All Indians greatly dislike what they call the white man's smell, and can detect it with perfect case. have," says a Western man, "entered tepees of the Utes filled with Indians who had not bathed for a year, and whose aroma rose to heaven, and every one ald complain of the odor that I The same feeling is manifested by the Chinese, who themselves have a very marked odor that is intensely disagreeable to whites. As a matter of fact, each race has its peculiar odor, which is not perceptible by people of similar origin, but which is plainly noticeable by those of different blood."

Teacher—Tommy, if I had twenty-five dollars, and should pay ten dollars for flour and three dollars for apples, how much would I have left!

Tommy—Don't you think, Miss Trimmer, it's in bad taste always to be tailting about vulgar money questions!—(Boston Transcript.

What is said to be the largest block of stone ever quarried now lies on the ground at the Vinalhaven granite quarries of Maine. It is a solid shaft without a crack or flaw, 115 feet long and 10 feet square at the base. The great difficulty will be in moving it, for it is 850 tons in weight.

The Singular Girl-My only ambition is to write a cook.

The Practical Girl-Well, why don't you write one, then?
The Singular Girl-Why, if I did, I shouldn't have any ambition left, would 1?-(Munsey's Weekly.

The experiment of a Hamburg firm, induced by the high price of beef, in importing reindeer meat has met with success. The firm recently sold 10,000 pounds at a cost of 14 cents per pound. however, should lower their meat prices by admitting American meats to their markets. According to statistical reports there are 90,000 goats now on the island of Corsica. The average yield of milk per goat is said to be two litres a day. The inhabitants of the island have been urged by competent judges to in troduce the "goat-industry" on a still larger scale.

Hardtack-How are you getting along with your new Is he a good man? ake—He works like a charm. Did you ever see clark! Is no a good into the Chambake—He works like a charm. Did the charm work! Hardtack—I never did. Clambake—Well, that's him.—(America.

Here is a cathird story told by "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat": The mother was killed by a cat while her young were still unfledged. At first the husband and father was dazed, but after a time flew away and was absent for a day and a night. Then he reappeared with a female cathird, who at once assumed all the cares of the establishment, fed the young and conducted herself generally as though she understood perfectly what was expected of her. Where the widower found his new wife, whether she was an old-maid cathird or a spouse induced to leave her liege lord by the urgent representations of the widower, and how the bereaved husband communicated to her the state of his affairs at home, are questions for philosophers to determine, but the moral seemed to be that a widower is able to look out for himself whether he wears feathers or a Prince Albert.

Student-We want badges for our graduating class. We have adopted as a design a graduate surveying the liverse. Jeweller-About how large would you like the figures? Student-I think the graduate should cover about three-fourths of the badge and the universe the mainder.-(Travellers' Weekly.

"I was consulted a few weeks ago," says a Boston broker, "by a woman of wealth who was seeking investments. She did not care to buy Boston City 4s, because she feared the destructive effect of a bombardment of the Hub by the Italian fleet. I suggested Chicago 5s. 'Do you think they are quite safe?' said she. 'I am afraid the Italian vessels will go up the st. Lawrence or up the Mississippi and destroy the city.' I had hard work to keep a straight face, but I did, and asked her how she thought Denver 6s would do. 'Denver?' said she. 'There isn't any way they can get to Derver, is there; I think Denver would be perfectly safe in case of war.' And she bought \$10,000 worth of Denver 6s on the strength of Denver's remoteness from the coast."

There is one peculiarity in the construction of fire-proof buildings that few people have noticed. I refer to the impossibility of keeping the floors level. This applies to all famildings in which iron is used for sup-porting fleors, but particularly to those in which steam is extensively applied, to heating. The steam pipes running near the iron girders cause them to expand, and as the walls are always strong enough to resist the pressure, there is a forcing up of the fron. This causes regular hills and valleys in the floor, although, of course, they are not very apparent—(5t. Louis Globe-Democratical control of the control of the course, they are not very apparent—(5t. Louis